



EXPOSE GOVERNMENT WRITER

DIRECT FROM PRODUCER TO N. Z. CONSUMER



Milk distribution has been municipalized in Wellington, N. Z., and the milk goes straight from the cow, to the consumer. It's nine cents a quart on the doorstep. There is no reason why this system, the only one of its kind in the world, could not be worked in Canada, says Hon. David Wilson, New Zealand Commissioner to Canada.



PERSONAL STUFF

BY
E. E. R.

There is a cold, penetrating wind blowing across the Minnesota landscape today and the trees have been stripped of their red and yellow leaves. This is one of the loveliest of small cities. The streets are lined with great elms and maples that reach high and broad, to meet over the roadway. The leaves had just turned when we arrived and the red and gold of the maples and oaks and the deep yellow of the elms made a colorful picture. I hope my friends Harry Ainlay and Jim Watson, mayors respectively of Edmonton and Calgary, don't have to come to Rochester, but in their desire to beautify their own cities they could find no better example than this. I haven't seen a street or lane that is unpaved and the pavement everywhere is clean enough to eat off. The streets are constantly flushed and every scrap of dirt removed. It has blown hard since we've been here but never a bit of paper or refuse or dust is seen in the air. I hate to say this about my beloved Edmonton, for which I wouldn't exchange fifty Rochesters with the Clinic thrown in—but our streets are dirty and unkempt. There has been some improvement in the past year. It should be a major project next year.

There are beautiful little parks here in Rochester, kept up like private gardens. That alone must be someone's responsibility. That's something we should have in Edmonton—a parks department. For most of last summer, long grass grew untouched in an important Edmonton park I passed every day. Its unkempt appearance made it look as if nobody cared. Good

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N. Z. Eliminates Middlemen, Sells Milk for 9 Cents Qt.

Both Farmer and Consumer Benefit Under Municipal Milk Distribution

By ROSS GREGORY,
Toronto Star Staff Correspondent

[Condensed Report]

In Wellington, capital of New Zealand, milk costs only nine cents a quart. School children drink all the milk they can hold—free! At the same time dairy farmers supplying the city are realizing profits as large or larger than the farmers selling the milk that arrives on Toronto doorsteps wearing 16-cent price tags.

"In Wellington," said Hon. David Wilson, New Zealand's high commissioner to Canada, "milk distribution has been municipalized. There is no middleman to get a rake-off. The city government operates its own dairy and both the consumer and the producer have benefited."

Mr. Wilson, who is in Montreal to attend the International Labor Organization conference, said that both New Zealand and Wellington boast records of which they are rightfully proud. The country has the lowest death rate in the world of babies under one year of age. The city has, as a result of the municipalization of distribution, what is reckoned to be the highest milk consumption per capita in the world.

The two accomplishments, he says, are closely connected. "Milk means good health and good health means a low death rate, especially pertaining to babies. Right now the residents of Wellington drink the most milk because the city council provides it cheaply, promptly and well pasteurized."

"However, other cities also realize the value of milk as the basic food in the every-day diet

(Continued on page 3)

N.B. Dairymen Are Urging Socialized Milk Distribution

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—New Brunswick dairy farmers are throwing the full weight of their organization, the Association of Milk Producers and Suppliers, behind a movement for the socialization of milk distribution. They are convinced the present costly system, with its duplication of services, is unfair to farmer and consumer.

"We believe milk should be processed and distributed by a publicly-owned corporation in the management of which both producer and consumer are represented," stated T. S. Desmond, of Lakewood, president of the association. He made it clear he was expressing the official views of his organization, not solely his own opinions.

HIGHER PRICE MILK PRODUCTS IS REQUESTED

BUTTER 65c POUND?

OTTAWA, (CPA).—With the cost of fluid milk up 2 and 3 cents a quart across the Dominion, the Dairy Farmers of Canada this week approached the government for similar increases in the prices of milk products: concentrated milk, butter and cheese.

Farmers' costs, especially labor, have increased to the point where production is falling off in the case of every dairy item, the Dairy Farmers told the Agriculture Food Board in Ottawa on October

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Director of Farm Research Behind Attack on Farmers

Insulting References to AFU In Canadian Social Creditor of Oct. 3

By CL'FFORD E. LEE

The Canadian Social Creditor (published in Edmonton) has a feature page "Farm Forum." The by-line credits authorship to A. Doyen. In the October 3rd issue the "Farm Forum" contained the most insulting references to the farm strike and the leaders of the AFU.

This did not sound like the attitude of a dirt farmer. Who writes the "Farm Forum" in the S.C. paper; who is "A. Doyen?" As I read and re-read the article a suspicion began to form. The attitude and the phrasing had a known flavor. Could the writer be H. E. Nichols, deposed secretary of the AFU, now "Director of Agricultural Research" for the provincial government? I decided to find out if "A. Doyen" actually existed, or whether it was a cover-up name, and if so who was hiding behind it.

So I telephoned the office of the Canadian Social Creditor. The voice of a young woman answered. "I'd like to speak to Mr. Doyen."

(Continued on page 8)

PROTEST MOVE TO UP FREIGHT RATES

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Prompt protests came from government leaders of the West when an application for a 30 per cent freight rates increase was announced in Ottawa on October 10.

Time will be allowed for interested bodies to make formal protest to the Transport Board before any change is made in present rates.

Premier Douglas of Saskatchewan, in Ottawa to negotiate a tax agreement with the federal government, prophesied "a commotion in Western Canada" over the application.

From Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg government officials spoke in opposition to the increase, in the interests of prairie agriculture. Vancouver businessmen said, "British Columbia will be pushed farther than ever behind the mountains."

Warns Physicians Fees Are Too High

WASHINGTON.—Unless physicians reduce their fees, and abandon other practices not in the interest of patients, they must get ready to accept "socialized medicine, with all doctors working for the government."

That warning was delivered by Dr. Paul R. Hawley, medical director of the Veteran's Administration, at ceremonies opening the George Washington University School.

He said good medical care has become so expensive that it is "almost in the class of luxuries."

H. E. Nichols, Gov't Employee

H. E. Nichols, director of agricultural research for the provincial government, is a former secretary of the Alberta Farmers' Union, joining the A.F.U. staff around 1941. Later disagreements developed between him and the A.F.U. Board over important questions of policy and in 1945 the annual convention of the A.F.U. was called upon to make a decision in the matter. At this convention both Mr. Nichols and the Board presented their cases to the assembled delegates. The convention unanimously upheld the A.F.U. Board and Mr. Nichols had no other alternative than to "resign" as secretary. Recently he has been employed by the provincial government.

EDMONTON C.C.F. WILL NOT ENTER CIVIC POLITICS

DELEGATES REPORT

Edmonton C.C.F. will take no official part in civic politics it was decided at a meeting of the organization in the I.O.O.F. Hall on Tuesday evening. This is in line with a decision made last year.

Among the resolutions which the meeting endorsed for consideration at the C.C.F. provincial convention in Calgary on November 21, 22 and 23, was one calling on the C.C.F. members of parliament to urge that foreign policy be given a priority on the agenda of the House of Commons. It was pointed out that discussion of foreign policy is always delegated to the dying moments of the session. Another resolution will ask that the province be requested to increase its educational grants and that the C.C.F. renew its drive for substantial federal financial aid for education. Request was made also that the C.C.F. stress the plank in its platform

(Continued on page 7)

C.C.F. Executive Asked to Review Calgary Dispute

Members of the Provincial Board of the C.C.F. are being hurriedly called to Calgary to supplement the members of the Executive who have previously been notified of a meeting at Calgary on October 19th.

Originally the Executive was called to make arrangements for the annual convention. But a crisis has developed in Calgary which has resulted in an invitation for intervention by the Provincial Executive and Board.

There was some hope that the disagreement might be one of amicable adjustment and left largely to the membership of the Calgary C.C.F. That was

(Continued on page 7)

For Rent, \$3 a Week —But Not in Canada

by ELMORE PHILPOTT

Well-known columnist and news commentator, whose opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the People's Weekly or the C.C.F.

THE SLEEK, Silver Sky-master from Australia has made her second trip to Canada. It is good to hear the Aussie accents again. The Aussies usually have something to say, and often, pack a punch which leaves one speechless. The thing that struck me in the word of mouth news from Australia was that the Aussies never let their wartime plane factories quit producing; they simply switched them over to making pre-fabricated housing. These are mostly made of aluminum and the aluminum comes from Canada.

Lagging Behind

Canada ought to be heading the world in a housing program. We have the raw materials to build every type of building and from the old big crane through wood, brick and on to those super-slick aluminum houses that Americans build around a mast. Come to think of it, there is nothing new in that design. It simply does in metal what our own Indians did with their totem poles.

But instead of leading the world in a housing program, we are lagging behind the whole civilized world. That is partly because we have such a ridiculous policy in regard to lumber that we actually advance huge credits to overseas buyers to buy from us lumber which we desperately need at home. It is partly because the lumber allotted for Canadian construction has to be sold under the ceiling and hence is bootlegged out of the country in huge quantities.

ities to markets where no ceiling prevails.

But the main fault is that we have not got down to it—we have no national housing plan worthy of the name.

Britain Far Ahead

Canadians often smile at what they mistake as "slow old Britain." The British are usually slow, only when they have some good reason to be—a reason which is often more satisfactory to them than to outside critics. But the British are not slow where speed is essential. In ships which sail the sea, and in planes that are now pushed through the skies by jet propulsion, there are no flies and few barnacles on the British.

Take the matter of housing. The cables from London today say that British builders have broken the record by putting up an aluminum house in just 58½ minutes—please note, not hours—58½ minutes.

\$3 Per Week

Suppose you turned the pages of a newspaper to the classified section (which I often find the most interesting in the paper anyway). Suppose you wanted a place to live. Suppose you read this ad: To rent: Hand new bungalow. Two bedrooms, large living room, kitchen, modern, complete with gas stove and refrigerator. Rent including taxes less than \$3 per week. How many thousands would scramble for that?

That is exactly what the people of Britain are now getting. If you read the local papers all over England you see the same stories. In the Derbyshire Advertiser of August 30, for instance, there is a report of inspection of the first eight of these homes. It says in part:

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"Parity Prices or Strike"

EXCERPTS FROM A FARM FORUM ARTICLE BY
"A. DOYMEN" IN THE CANADIAN SOCIAL CREDITOR,
OCTOBER 3, 1946.

(See People's Weekly Story on Page One)

"In the present 'strike action,' no attempt has been made to advance the proposals made in their Action Program, although this was supported by the Annual Conventions of the National Union. Instead, a 'strike committee' presented the membership with a 'strike ballot' which had never been endorsed so far as is known by any responsible convention."

"The strike then, was not called to obtain parity prices; but for a show of strength."

"Has the A.F.U. any constructive proposals to submit? If they have, there are a number of other questions to be asked. Why were not representations made to the International gathering of farmers which took place in London, last May, and later to the FOOD and AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION meeting at Copenhagen, which was formed for the purpose of discussing international marketing of farm produce, which is the present key to the farmers' problems? Apparently the union

neglected these opportunities."

"These are matters of vital importance to all western farmers especially; and are problems to which the executive and board of the A.F.U. could have devoted some of the energy and money which has been expended on this strike; which has engendered hard feeling without advancing the cause of the organized farmers one iota."

"No doubt an explanation will be demanded at the next Provincial Convention whether the executive and board are giving the right leadership by ignoring the expressed instructions of previous conventions, and substituting a policy of their own which threatens to nullify the great progress which has been made in the last few years."

"Such conflicting statements by the leader of what should be a responsible farm body, will leave people in doubt of what are the real intentions of the leaders of the Union."

ILO DECISIONS TO COME BEFORE THE PROVINCES

MONTREAL, (CPA).—Delegates to the 29th ILO conference are now homeward bound after three weeks of steady work. Although the conference finished a few days earlier than at first anticipated, the agenda was completed and a number of conventions and recommendations adopted, as well as other important business transacted.

Chief conventions adopted were those dealing with the protection of children and young workers in industrial and non-industrial occupations. Standards were set up with regard to night work and examination for medical fitness. The conventions will now be submitted to the various member states for ratification.

Canada, being a general state, the conventions will have to be referred to the provinces since the subject matter is within their exclusive competence.

Set Minimum Standards

Another matter of great importance on which conclusions were reached was the establishment of minimum standards of social policy for dependent territories and non-governing colonies. The committee on this subject brought in a number of conclusions which will be considered for inclusion in a convention at a subsequent conference. Included were: improvement of standards of living; agricultural producers; the general principle of non-discrimination whether for race or sex; and the right of association. This report occasioned considerable discussion since a good many member states of the ILO are imperial powers (Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, the United States, Portugal, Belgium).

The South African workers' delegate was successful in putting through a resolution seeking to impose similar obligations on self-governing states, indigenous populations. He aimed directly at his own government whose incredibly bad treatment of its native population he castigated but it affected several others as well.

Other important decisions included ratification of an agreement establishing relationships with the United Nations and amendment of the ILO constitution. Insofar as Canada is concerned, the latter is of some consequence. One of the amendments now obliges federal states, like Canada to do more than in the past in getting provinces to act on ILO conventions. Hitherto the federal government merely in-

formed the provincial lieutenant governors of such ILO conventions as were within provincial jurisdiction; there the matter ended. Now Canada will have to make "effective arrangements" to bring such conventions before provincial legislatures and provide, subject to provincial agreement, for periodical consultations between the Dominion and the provinces for the purpose of getting action on these conventions. Furthermore the federal government will have to report back to the ILO on the results of its efforts. Provinces with standards lower than the minima laid down by the ILO will now find it more difficult to ignore the conventions as they have done in the past.

LOWER AIR RATES UNDER GOV'T PLAN

SYDNEY, Australia.—After two years of preparations and legal battles which went to the highest Australian Court of Appeal, state-owned passenger airlines are now flying in competition with private companies' air fleets on major Australian routes.

The first effect is a probable all-round cut in air travel rates, ranging from \$20 on shorter inter-city flights to \$70 on transcontinental flights.

Arthur W. Coles, Chairman of the National Airlines Commission which operates Commonwealth-owned-Transaustralair Airways, has announced that new rates would operate on all Government services. It is expected that private lines immediately will follow suit.

New TAA rates represent three-pence per passenger mile against private companies' 3½ pence. The latter figure is reduced 3.15 pence under preferential rates allowed to firms making big use of air travel.

Miniature Vacuum Cleaner Developed

WASHINGTON.—A miniature vacuum cleaner, with a 1-200 horsepower motor, which will be marketed soon at a cost of around \$10 to \$12 is predicted. Also coming up is a new electric roach killer that attracts the pests by bait and then electrocutes them.

Mr. Spriggins (gently): "My dear, a man was shot at by a burglar, and his life was saved by a button on his coat which the bullet struck."

Mrs. Spriggins: "Well, what of it?"

"Nothing, only the button must have been on."

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GOVERNMENT STRIKEBREAKERS

THE DISCLOSURE made on the front page of this issue has a significance beyond the fact of a disgruntled ex-official of the Alberta Farmers' Union still irked by his ousting. This destroys the last vestige of sense in the claim of the provincial government to neutrality in the farmers' strike. Mr. Nichols as "director of agricultural research" is an important government official who we may be sure works closely on questions affecting farmers with the premier and the government which pays him. As editor of the government party newspaper's Farm Forum page he undoubtedly is interpreting government farm policy.

This fits in with the premier's damaging statements made at the beginning of the farm strike. Instead of doing the things which would have made the accomplishment of the farmers' purposes easier, the government policy was one of almost open hostility.

FREIGHT RATES

THE NEWS that the railways are to ask for a 30% increase in rates comes as a distinct shock. It is well known that the boom of war traffic put both the railways very comfortably in the black. In 1943, for instance, railway freight traffic (measured in ton-miles) was 142% above 1917, and 204% above 1933, the low spot in the depression. It was more than twice that of 1938, the last pre-war year.

Costs of operating did not go up as fast as gross revenues, as evidenced by the Canadian National Railways report that the operating ratio (a good measure of efficiency) in 1943 was only 73.64% (an all-time record) as compared with 76.93% in 1942 and 81.99% in 1938. It is hard to believe that the picture has deteriorated so badly that a 30% rates increase is anything but a fantastic grab for bigger profits for CPR shareholders.

OTHER REMEDIES

IF IT IS true that railway revenues have slumped and costs increased to the point of loss we suggest that there are other ways of remedying the situation rather than a boost in freight rates.

The railways had no financial problem in the active economy of the war days. Canada must have an active peacetime economy too. If we have, our railways will be running at capacity and operating ratios will be such that the present rates are sufficient.

If railway financial difficulties again become a problem we hope it will be the occasion for a complete study of the capital structure of at least the CNR. It was set up when the government took over a number of defunct private enterprise railways during World War I. Both the federal and provincial governments had guaranteed some of the bonds of the private and then bankrupt lines. Much of this debt was loaded into the capital structure on which the CNR still pays interest.

The publicly owned system became the most efficient railway in the world judged by standards used to measure operating efficiency. Since its formation there has been only one year when it failed to turn in a handsome profit on the mechanical business of running a railroad. Even in 1936 this was almost \$9 millions. In 1942 it was \$79 millions, in 1943 over \$116 millions.

The well-advertised deficits of the road in the depression years were apparent only after the railway was called upon to pay fixed charges (over \$50 millions per year) on a capital structure that bears no relationship to the assets actually in use by the company.

If the railways are again in trouble we insist that, instead of any serious consideration of the request for a 30% rates increase, the whole question of the railways' capital structure comes in for study.

ALL WEST MUST FIGHT

THERE SEEMS no rhyme or reason to the existing freight rates structure. It discriminates seriously against the west. In most cases it costs more to ship a hundred pounds between Alberta points than between two towns an equal distance apart in Ontario. The time is long overdue for western provincial governments to push the fight against this discrimination. It is hoped they will work together to make their protests the more effective.

A 30% increase in freight rates would be a paralyzing blow to the provinces which import so much of what they consume and export so much of what they produce. An article weighing ten pounds and manufactured in Montreal probably costs the Alberta consumer 40 cents for freight. If the new rates become effective it will cost him 52 cents, an important addition to his cost of living. Furthermore the increase would accentuate the disparity between eastern and western rates now existing.

THE THIRD COLUMN

★
THAT'S IT!

"A University of North Carolina professor, guest at the home of a conservative Southern Senator and his wife, was asked by his hostess, 'Is Dr. Frank Graham, your university's president, a Socialist?'"

"The professor turned to her. 'I think,' he said, 'Dr. Graham is just a man who wants to see everybody happy.'"

"His hostess pondered the answer a moment. 'Well,' she said, with satisfaction, 'that certainly sounds like Socialism to me!'" — Boston Globe.

★

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

"By 1950 United States farmers are likely to be producing 10 per cent more food products than the demand will take care of, even if 1950 is a prosperous year. Sernan Johnson of the United States bureau of agricultural economics offers this prediction. He finds that increasing farm production is like a steamroller headed downhill. It cannot be easily stopped and reversed. Mechanization, plenty of power, enough land, new crop varieties, and scientific farming methods have all combined to swell the tide of production on American farms."

"Farmers do not like to cut production. Mr. Johnson agrees that this is not only difficult to accomplish, but uneconomic as well. He advises consumer education, government aid for supplementing deficient diets, and a plan for keeping world markets open." — Alberta Wheat Pool Budget, October 4, 1946.

★

CATCHING UP ON THINGS

"A good omen for private enterprise, including particularly big business (which is the most politically vulnerable form of the capitalist system), is the fact that the corporate brass hats are beginning to descend from the ivory tower of pontifical assurance, and to try to find out what the other half thinks. More and more firms are sending more and more men of higher and higher status to forums, discussion groups, and college get-togethers to slug it out verbally with the industrially and financially uninformed professorial advocates of economic Utopias and Erewhons. Big corporations are getting into intellectual circulation."

"As in so doing they are finding out what they are up against. They are catching up fast on the changes that have taken place in the fashion of economic thinking between Rutherford B. Hayes and Franklin D. Roosevelt. They are beginning to realize the strength of the oedipus complex, with their own organizations as the villain, which besets the thinking of a large proportion of the opinion-making professions in the United States." — Christian Science Monitor, September 6, 1946.

★

CAREFUL THERE, "HUMP"

"Bill Irvine, C.C.F. member for Cariboo, had just finished his speech in the debate on the Industrial Relations Committee report. Before he could sit down, the Minister of Labor was on his feet."

"Mr. Mitchell: May I just say to my hon. friend that if we have many more speeches like that, 'strikes' will never be settled."

"Mr. Irvine: If my hon. friend made that intervention for my benefit, then I have to retort that if we have many more ministers of labor like my hon. friend we shall never have anything but strikes." — News Canada.

FOOTPRINTS

The Nature of the Kingdom

By J. P. Griffin

"Like a grain of mustard seed."

THE FIGURE of a growing seed as representing the expansion of a young and growing movement, has become proverbially familiar to us.

As C.C.F. Conventions come and go it is natural that the founders of the Party should look back with pride on the small group with which the movement started. A few people met together then and organized a practical program which now numbers its supporters by the hundreds of thousands.

We have not continued to grow because a few people alone hold the view expressed in the Regina Manifesto, but because these represent hopes, ideas, and aspirations alive in the hearts of many Canadian citizens. And it is in the ever-widening circle of expressed opinion, from individuals through locals to provincial and federal conventions, culminating in a national expressed opinion by secret ballot, that the process of democratic solidarity finds its guarantee. But where the elected few cease to represent the many, there the people's movements perish.

Happily the world is not wanting in practical examples of healthy economic growth under effective democratic control. The British Wholesale Co-op that was started about one hundred years ago by seven weavers, now has nine million members who operate for their own benefit some two hundred factories. World co-operators are now said to number around one hundred and fifty million.

Here then is a mighty tree, its

roots extending into every part of the earth, its branches giving shelter to those who wish to escape from the ferocious heat of competitive enterprise, who want only to live and let live, who do not worship at the shrine of Profit. Here too stands that mighty parent stem, strong to withstand the winds of economic disaster unmoved, unshaken by the turmoil of war. Around this tree gather the Fascists, the reactionaries, the Tories of every stripe and kind, eager to lay their axes of treachery and deceit to its roots and to bring it crashing down. Happy they who have a government to protect their tree, unhappy we, who can only bring our hands in impotent dismay as the Canadian saboteurs get to work.

Now just as a seed must cease to be a seed to become a tree, so men must give up individualism to become co-operators. They must take to the lower habit that they may rise to the higher ideal. Here Socialism and Christianity form a striking parallel. For as men cut themselves off from concern about the welfare of their neighbors in asserting their individual right to do as they please, they retreat from community life, they condemn themselves to spiritual self-alienation, and as groups of business men pursue their group way regardless of economic consequences they condemn themselves to social self-alienation. Men cut off, individually or collectively, from communion with God through their fellow men are lost indeed, and only as they die to that selfish decision can they live again.

Co-operation the Answer

By J. E. COOK
PRESIDENT, ALBERTA C.C.F.

FEW OF US these days are not pressured by the march of events. The cessation of shooting seemingly did not bring an end to war but merely shifted the stage of the struggle. The ugly head of greed and privilege is naked and unashamed in its brazen thrust into our most intimate lives and consciousness.

Representatives of nations, none of whom want it so, are jockeying for position and advantage in peace parlors and security conferences and using elbows and teeth in a discouraging effort to stand erect in the push and scramble of national strife, in the name of security and future peace.

At home we are beset by the haunting memory of youth de-stroyed by poverty and depression, falsely stimulated by patriotism, struggle and hate, then thrown into the hellish maelstrom of violence and sudden death, sustained only by a sense of high comradeship and achievement.

Same Old Struggle
A war was won, and we thought at last we had come to a calmer, quieter day, filled with conviction of a difficult, dangerous duty discharged, and confident at least of the approval and gratitude of all our own people and those of allied nations. Heroes and good workmen are entitled, by promise and performance, to an adequate reward, some leisure, rehabilitation, and the democratic right to an opportunity to become useful members of a society with adequate compensation, social and economic.

But we are thrust back into the same old greedy struggle of private profit enterprise: Economic

needs made desperate till profit is assured; private owners of industrial monopoly machines, corporations who would not manufacture even to protect themselves at a profit as low as five per cent. When the war started they demanded peace time profits, unlimited, and the government agreeing and permitting this.

Refuse to be Exploited
But labor, including farmer, white collar worker and home-keeper, who sacrificed to survive and maintain the primary essentials of democracy, refused to be exploited to satisfy greed and desire for power and privilege, for an arrogant few.

Strikes, shortages, suffering, struggle! Scarcity made real in marts where there should be abundance! Canada is riven by strikes, by organized anarchy, acts, each of which is the freedom, the liberty and the democratic expression of a group, occupational or financial.

But the position of one group is affected by the settlement accorded to another by government or government-appointed referees. An agreement accepted becomes unacceptable as a result of a later award to some other group or groups. It is a vicious circle of the exercise of rights and privileges of organized sections of an unorganized, predatory society. At the top, private power and profit is aided and protected by those who hope and expect to succeed to enviable position. This is super-imposed on a solid, almost impervious strata of artisans, skilled managers and manipulators of the people and trades, the most necessary and powerful of any class.

Pawns in Industrial Game
Both of these are sustained by the multitude of workers who (Continued on Page Six)

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PLAN CHRISTMAS BAZAAR

Mrs. A. T. Noell was hostess to Women's Council, C.C.F. Calgary, at the October meeting, Miss Annie Campbell, who succeeds Mrs. J. A. Johnson as president, was in the chair.

Plans were made to assist with the canvassing for the X-ray Chest Clinic, and to co-operate with the Peritz Institute for Mr. Kahn's Lecture, October 22. Mr. Kahn is the author of the well-known book, "The Great Conspiracy," and of a later one, "The Plot Against Peace." He is widely known in the United States as secretary of the American Council against Nazi propaganda.

The educational feature of the evening consisted of readings from the recommendations of the Penal Commission, set up by the Saskatchewan Government. The Commission of which Dr. S. R. Laycock, professor of educational psychology, University of Saskatchewan, was chairman, after making widespread investigations recommended many changes some of which will require drastic changes in the penal system.

The Christmas Tea and Sale of Work, organized annually by this C.C.F. group will be held in the usual place, Labor Temple, on Saturday afternoon November 9, and plans are going forward which will make it the usual success.

N. S. Visitor

We were delighted to welcome a visitor, Mrs. G. M. Chapman, of the Halifax, Nova Scotia, C.C.F. Council, who will be a resident of Calgary for some months. There were expressions of regret on the loss of our secretary Mrs. G. H. Rosam, who has gone to spend some time with her daughter in British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Rosam have been active, loyal and generous supporters of our movement, for years and it is difficult to think of our work without them, but we trust that their sojourn in B. C. will be temporary.

Miss Campbell read a very interesting letter from Mrs. J. A. Johnson, who has gone to reside in Yellowknife. We look for more letters from that C.C.F. dynamo.

For the November meeting we have accepted the invitation of Mrs. John Lumsden, 617 2nd Ave. N.E., and we shall heartily welcome any members and friends of the movement.—E. P.

British Labor Speaker Comes to Alberta, Oct. 25

Coming to Canada under the auspices of the C.C.F., Sam Watson, a member of the National Executive of the British Labor Party for the past ten years, will address four public meetings in Alberta in the course of his national tour. He will speak at Mercoal on October 25; at Edmonton on October 26; Calgary, November 4 and Medicine Hat, November 5.

While he has never sought public office, he is well-known in England as both a political and a trade union leader. He is a member of the National Council of Labor, a co-ordinating body which represents the Labor Party, the trade unions and the co-operatives in Britain, at their highest levels. One of a family of coal miners in Durham County, north England, Sam Watson started work in the mines at the age of twelve. Like many union leaders in that country, he received his education in one of England's Labor colleges, and took his place at an early age in the miners' union. He has for some years past been secretary of the Durham Miners Federation, which comprises 125,000 members and is one of the largest coal miners' union bodies.

Powerful Speaker

He is in his late forties, married, and has a family who reside in Durham.

Acting on delegations both from the British Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress, Mr. Watson has visited most of the countries of Europe since their liberation and is well acquainted with present European problems. He is a powerful speaker, with a solid and profound conception of labor movements. Without speaking in any official capacity for the British government, Mr. Watson can give the Canadian people a full and accurate account of social developments in that country, and the plans and program of the Labor administration. It is for this purpose that the C.C.F. is sponsoring his coming tour.

Mr. Watson will come to Canada from Chicago, where he will attend the A.F. of L. national convention as a fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress.

SAM WATSON MEETINGS

Friday, Oct. 25—Mercoal. Edson Constituency Convention commencing at 7 p.m., followed by a public meeting at 8:30 p.m.

Saturday, Oct. 26—Edmonton. Public Meeting at Talmud Torah Hall, 103rd Street.

Monday, Nov. 4—Calgary.

Public Meeting.

Tuesday, Nov. 5—Medicine Hat. Public Meeting.

ORGANIZATION MEETINGS

JACK GRIFFIN
MacLeod Constituency

Monday, Oct. 21—Spring Point.

Tuesday, Oct. 22—South MacLeod.

Wednesday, Oct. 23—Grannum.

Thursday, Oct. 24—Five Mile School.

Friday, Oct. 25—White Lake.

Monday, Oct. 28—Nobleford District.

Tuesday, Oct. 29—Picture Butte.

Wednesday, Oct. 30—Diamond City.

Friday, Nov. 1—Coalhurst.

NELLIE PETERSON

Alexandra Constituency

Monday, Oct. 21—Watson School.

Tuesday, Oct. 22—Paradise Valley District.

Wednesday, Oct. 23—Allister School.

Friday, Oct. 25—Blackfoot.

Monday, Oct. 28—Clear Rappo School.

Tuesday, Oct. 29—Green Lavn Hall.

Wednesday, Oct. 30—Frog Lake Hall.

Thursday, Oct. 31—Landonville.

Friday, Nov. 1—Allandale School.



SAM WATSON

Executive member of the British Labor Party, who is speaking in Canada under the auspices of the C.C.F.

Citizens' Forum on Immigration, Tues.

The Citizens' Forum broadcast on Tuesday, October 22, will be devoted to the topic, "Immigration." It will be heard from C.J.C.A., C.F.A.C., C.I.O.C. and C.B.K., 9:00 to 9:30 p.m.

Profit by Past Experiences and
continue to be Thrifty by
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Savings Bonds



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EDMONTON'S OWN STORE

Mrs. Madill, Mother Mrs. Thornton, Dies

The sympathy of the C.C.F. movement is extended to Mrs. Art Thornton in the death of her mother, Mrs. Lydia J. Madill, who passed away on October 5th. The funeral services were held on Wednesday afternoon of last week. Mrs. Madill was an old-time resident of the city having located in Edmonton before the railway was extended to the north side of the river.

Flint Union Aids Canadian Strikers

FLINT, Michigan, (CPA).—Local 659, UAW-CIO, reported on September 1, that it had raised \$550 for the Canadian strike fund. UAW locals throughout the U.S. have raised a good many thousand dollars to help their Canadian neighbors.

Other C.C.F. News
on page 7

WHAT WE DESIRE FOR OURSELVES,

we wish for ALL; to
this end may we take
our share of the world's
work and the world's
struggles. J. WOODSWORTH

CHRISTMAS CARDS

For the first time, C. C. F. members and supporters can have unique Christmas cards for personal use and for sale to friends.

The above message is one of seven displayed in gay colors and beautiful designs by Helen Fitzgerald, noted Canadian artist.

We believe that these are the only Christmas cards bearing the Union Label. Yet the price is not a cent more . . . even less . . . than cards of equal quality on sale elsewhere.

15 Cards and Envelopes for \$1.00

90 Cards and Envelopes for \$5.00

Save money . . . buy the \$5 package . . .
and don't run short!

ORDER FORM

Enclosed \$..... for Cards.

MAIL TO

C.C.F. PROVINCIAL OFFICE,
10010 - 102 Street,
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Order from your
provincial office us-
ing this form, or if
you wish, from your
club secretary.

Co-operation the

(Continued from Page 4)

make possible real production, but are controlled, along with a mass of part-time, unskilled, eager population, whose chief claim is that they have needs, by top-ranking policy makers. All are pawns in an industrial game that is played for keeps and whose rules are made and changed to suit the motivating impulse of present human activity, privilege, power and profit.

There has been a long-time claim that an economic machine, deliberately designed to separate and limit, can do the opposite, and distribute equitably and abundantly. But the faster the machine works the less is distributed. The greater the labor effort, the larger the output and the more efficient the organization, the more concentrated becomes the product. What is required is a machine with an entirely new principle.

Lack Fundamental Base

In a world in which society is over-organized, we lack the fundamental base for an efficient overall organization. The principle should be that I love my neighbor as myself, that his freedom, democracy and liberty shall be my freedom, democracy and liberty.

No other kind of freedom, democracy and liberty is possible in our complex, modern society; there was no other kind of freedom in the simplest forms of society. But it is a simple thing in any society. Its name is co-operation and it must mean positive purpose and action to provide abundance for everyone, if and when abundance is physically possible, and for Canadians that is now. Nothing less than proper human relationships at home can produce peace abroad.

Within the framework of Canadian political democracy, effective opportunity is provided to end strikes and industrial struggle by establishment of a co-operative commonwealth wherein forces will be directed toward agreement and satisfactory personal adjustment,

instead of toward competition and power and profit for the few.

Those people in responsible positions who speak of better conditions for the many must back their speeches with constructive action or be branded dangerous demagogues. Democratic government cannot be in opposition to democratic peoples. It must at least make government of the people possible and acts of anarchy unnecessary.

AIR AMBULANCE COMPLETES 120 'MERCY FLIGHTS'

REGINA.—The second plane of the Saskatchewan government's Air Ambulance Service has been equipped and has been in operation for several weeks.

Made necessary by the heavy demand on the emergency health service, the second plane, like the first, will be based at Regina during the winter months. One

of the two Norseman planes will be equipped with skis immediately, and the other will remain on wheels until winter conditions are fully established, so that the service will be ready to meet rapidly changing weather conditions during the fall period. Each plane will have a complete crew of pilot, flight engineer, and registered nurse.

Since its inception last February, the Air Ambulance Service has completed nearly 120 "mercy flights," flying emergency illness and accident patients swiftly and comfortably from their homes to hospitals in the province's larger centres. The service was designed to provide ambulance service to rural victims for which other transportation was either unavailable or unsatisfactory.

Mr. Malcolm, supervisor of the service as well as pilot of one of the planes, points out that transportation by the flying ambulance during the winter is both safe and comfortable. Both planes have heaters which keep them very warm in any kind of weather.

For patients becoming ill dur-

ing the night, the air ambulance may be called immediately, and it will leave Regina while still dark and arrive at its destination shortly after dawn, to provide the fastest possible service. While it has been so far impossible to obtain oxygen equipment for the planes, arrangements have been made with the Regina hospitals to provide oxygen tanks for patients requiring oxygen during the trip.

C.P.R. Opens Fight For Higher Rates

OTTAWA. (CPA).—"Export business continues brisk, federal revenues are high and the railways are still doing a big business, but the Canadian Pacific Railway is now opening the fight for higher freight rates. While the Canadian National Railway has granted wage increases, the C.P.R. says it cannot grant the 10 cent increase without higher freight and passenger rates. Higher freight rates are, of course, the obvious progression of the seductive inflation spiral."—Babson's Business Reports, September 30, 1946.

Count me in!

"This Payroll Savings Plan sure makes it easy for a chap like me to save. It gives a fellow a real kick to have a stock-pile of cash put by . . . good and handy—and getting bigger all the time. So count me in."

Acting in the interests of their employees, many employers provide a Payroll Savings Plan for the purchase of Canada Savings Bonds. Under this plan, you place your order for Bonds with your employer and pay for them over the next 12 months by regular deductions from your pay.

You can buy Canada Savings Bonds in units of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. You may buy up to \$2,000 per person. They pay 2½% interest each year for 10 years. Your bonds will be registered in your name, providing protection against loss. You can cash Canada Savings Bonds at full face value, with interest, at any time at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

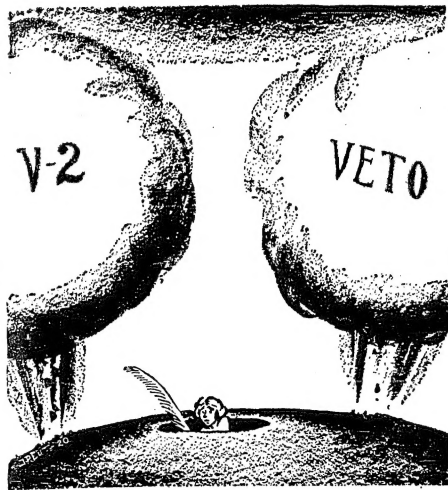
Also sold by banks, authorized investment dealers, stock brokers, trust and loan companies—for cash or by the monthly Savings Plan. Place your order now!

**Canada Savings
Bonds** BUY
YOURS NOW



8 out of 10 will buy again....

"PEACE IT'S WONDERFUL"



C.C.F. News

(Continued from Page Five)

Wanted White Elephants for Women's Bazaar

Have you a little white elephant in your home? No, I don't mean a pink elephant. That's different. I mean a white one.

The white elephant is a rare bird. In Siam he is considered sacred and is royal property. They say that once upon a time the King of Siam gave a white elephant to one of his courtiers as a mark of special favor. The new owner (unhappy man!) was obliged to feed and house and care for, at great expense, an animal which being sacred he could not put to work and which as the king's gift he dare not get rid of or neglect. He was stuck with the original white elephant. Now, days, we use the term to denote something valuable but out of place, something we can't use which takes up our Lebensraum.

Wide Variety

If you have any white elephants that you would like to donate to the C.C.F. Women's Bazaar in the Empire Room of the Hudson's Bay Company on October 31, would you be good enough to send them to the undersigned? Or send a note and we'll have them picked up if possible.

What, for instance? Well, dishes, dollies, cushions, lampshades, pictures, place cards, playing cards, books, bags, baskets, boxes, bottle, (yes, all kinds) costume jewelry, feathers, furbelows, frippieries and fandangles. Or what have you? Toys, tools, utensils, trinkets, etc. etc. etc.

If you mark on them a price you think they might bring, we'll try to get it.

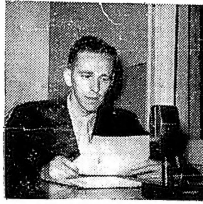
Last year the Commonwealth Club made \$25.00 on white elephants which was donated to the new projector fund. This year, with a little help from you, we hope to do even better. Look around you and then send us all the things you've been dying to get rid of. Who knows? They may be just what someone else badly needs.

Send them to the Commonwealth Club, c/o Miss Marian Gimby, 9828 - 106 St., Edmonton.

ONTARIO CCYM HOLDS CONVENTION

TORONTO, (CFA) — The CCYM (Ontario Section) is holding its thirteenth annual convention at Woodworth House, Toronto, October 12 and 13. The agenda includes a number of resolutions on current subjects, chief of which are some dealing

Leaves for France



DR. GLEN SHORTLIFFE,

who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Shortliffe, Edmonton, left on Monday for France where he will continue his research work in French literature and do some writing for the French Review and other publications. Dr. Shortliffe has been frequently heard on the CBC during the past year in commentaries on international affairs and is scheduled to do some CBC broadcasts from Paris during the next few months. Articles by Dr. Shortliffe have been much in demand by educational publications and he has collaborated in preparing material for the Columbia Encyclopedia of Modern European Literature which will be published this winter.

Edmonton CCF

(Continued from page 1)

which calls for the abolition of the Senate.

Delegates Speak

Mrs. Edith Rogers, delegate to the C.C.F. convention from West Edmonton, and Ben Hager, delegate for East Edmonton, reported on the Regina convention. Both expressed themselves as greatly impressed with the spirit of brotherhood and serious consideration of national problems which characterized the convention. They were both enthusiastic over the work of the Saskatchewan government. Mr. Hager recommended that a contact committee be appointed to keep Edmonton members informed on new developments in Saskatchewan. Mrs. Rogers referred to the fact that provision is made under the Saskatchewan insurance act for anyone who is not satisfied with a decision to sue the government and furthermore there would be no court costs. "That does not look much like a dictatorship," she remarked.

CCF Executive

(Continued from page 1)

rudely dispelled this week when Charlie Frederickson, a very enthusiastic if not so responsible member, deemed it necessary to anticipate the duties of responsible delegates authorities of the movement both in Calgary and the Provincial office, and as he says, as quoted in the Calgary Herald of October 15th, "I as a C.C.F. member have no recourse but to acquaint the public with what is going on."

Just why Mr. Frederickson, a private member of the C.C.F. should feel called upon to inform the general public, will add a further angle to the enquiry by the Board at Calgary. Mr. Frederickson was fully aware that the matter was to be considered by the Executive on October 19th. It is difficult to imagine just how a press statement could help solve the matter.

Executive Committee, Alberta C.C.F.

"Come, come, Joan, surely you know if the world is round or square? . . . Mary, tell her."

"It's crooked, teacher," said Mary, darkly.

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Chasing Rainbows

By Clifford E. Lee

THERE IS A relationship between the beautiful-rainbow which follows the thunder storm and the fact that we know what elements are in the sun.

The ordinary light which we are accustomed to as being white light is not white at all. Rather it is a combination of all colors and the final effect is what we see as white light. Light comes to us in waves, as does sound and radio. Various colors have different wave lengths. When light penetrates a transparent medium at an angle it is bent. The degree of the bend differs according to the wave length of the light. For that reason something placed in the path of light which bends it breaks up white light into its component colors.



Under certain conditions moisture in the air serves to bend the normally straight rays of the sun. The various component colors bend at different angles. They are therefore sorted out and we see each color separately. Everybody is familiar with the beautiful scale of violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red which results. The technical name for this color scale is the spectrum.

By applying this principle scientists are able to tell what materials are in the tail of a comet, how hot is the sun, the weight of a distant star, and many other amazing facts. The instrument they use is called the spectroscope. It has been called the master key of science, and by its use scientists have been able to unlock more of the secrets of nature than by any other device.

Marvellous Instrument

The analytical power of the spectroscope is derived from the

fact that every atom, provoked by heat or electricity, gives off light. Each of the kinds of atoms which make up our earth—iron and hydrogen and sodium and more than four score others, emits light of certain wave lengths and no other. Therefore elements light years away from us can be identified by the wave lengths of the light they emit.

So we know what the stars are made of. By more complex applications of the spectroscope their weight, speed, and other information is available. The spectroscope will detect the presence of a tiny pinch of salt in a bathtub full of water. No metal has ever been made so pure that the spectroscope could find no impurities in it.

Study Vitamins

Vitamins and hormones can be studied with it to better understand their importance to plant and animal life. Research on the requirements of carbon dioxide in greenhouses has been facilitated by it. In areas where cranberries are grown in the U.S. sprays had been used for years to kill pests. The government feared that the soil might as a result be so saturated with dangerous chemicals that the produce would be poisonous to consumers. The spectroscope proved that there was no danger.

As science goes forward by leaps and bounds one is disturbed more and more by the fact that our social system resists its application more directly in the lives of average men. Agriculture is a scientific occupation. Some of the most dramatic research achievements are in this field. There are better ways of raising wheat and pigs. Yet the minister of agriculture in this agricultural province is not ashamed to declare in the legislature that he has not much use for "serums, vaccines, and those things."

A Bit of Nonsense

A school teacher one day, during the hour for drawing, suggested to her pupils that each draw what he or she would like to be when grown up. At the end of the lesson one little girl showed her an empty paper.

"Why," said the teacher, "isn't there anything you would like to be when you grow up?"

"Yes," replied the little girl, "I would like to be married but I don't know how to draw it."

In times of trial, said the preacher, what brings the greatest comfort? And from the back row came a voice: "Acquittal!"

Superior Youth: "I never give women a second thought."

Unimpressed Girl-friend: "No; I expect the first covers everything."

Alice, who was 5 years old, was often asked to run errands for her mother. She went willingly if she could pronounce the name of the article wanted, but dreaded the laughter which greeted her attempts to pronounce certain words.

"Vinegar" was one of the hardest for her. She never would go for it if she could help it, but one morning her mother found it absolutely necessary to send her.

Entering the store she handed the jug to the clerk and said:

"Smell the jug and give me a quart."

"How do you spell 'graphic'?" asked the young woman. "With one 'g' or two?"

The old man sighed. "Well," he said at last, "if you are going to use any, you may as well go the limit."

"Nothing could be sadder than a man without a country," said the school teacher.

"Except a country without a man," said one of the pretty girls in the class.

Voice over the telephone to schoolmaster:

"Please, Alfred Jones will not be at school because he is in bed sick."

Schoolmaster: "Very good but who is speaking?"

Voice: "My father."

A doctor's little daughter deeply interested in radio, glanced one morning into the office where her father was testing the heart and lungs of a patient.

"Getting any new stations, Daddy?" she inquired.

A man named Joe Hogbristle appeared in court to have his name legally changed. The judge nodded understandingly, and asked: "What name do you want to take?"

"Frank Hogbristle. I'm sick and tired of hearing people say, 'Hi, Joe, whaddya know!'"

Shop at The BAY
Your FRIENDLY Store



Organization of Units

By **Kavin Persson**,
President, Saskatchewan CCYM

Hello, Alberta CCYMers!

It seems you and I are about to have a chat and since the Saskatchewan Publicity Convener informed me the topic should be Organization of Units, I guess we'll have to go ahead and organize Units. Verbally first, and later I hope you will have gained enough knowledge from these articles to do actual organizational work.

In organizing units, the first requirement is a capable organizer. A person who meets people easily, is friendly and natural, knows the CCYM through and through, and just by the way, doesn't mind getting out of a cosy, warm bed to dash madly through the night at any hour and catch trains.

Now that we have an organizer, the next thing we need is contacts, names of people who are willing to look after details of a meeting and so on. Suggestions on ways of procuring contacts are as follows, and here's where our C.C.F. friends come in:

1. They can of course, act as contacts themselves, but even more important is for C.C.F. canvassers to remember as they go through the province it takes just a few minutes in every district to talk CCYM, create interest in it and if a certain ally seems a likely spot for a CCYM unit, send the name of the place and some interested person there, to CCYM Headquarters.

2. Publicity in the C.C.F. paper. Publicize the fact that an organizer will be available and ask for names of people to act as contacts and places where CCYM clubs could be formed.

3. Contact the C.C.F. Executive in each constituency and ask that ONE person, at least, be appointed to assist, the CCYM Organizer when he or she visits that constituency. It doesn't hurt to ask for a bit of financial assistance either.

Organizational Meeting
Well, there's our contacts. Now to work. It is best to have one member of the Provincial CCYM Executive appointed to act as Organizational Convener, and have this person prepare the organizer's itinerary at least a week or ten days in advance. This is done by writing to the contacts, and suggesting a date, and asking them to make the following arrangements for an organizational meeting:

1. Arrange a meeting place (Hall, committee room, school house, or private home).
2. Have someone prepared to act as chairman.
3. Advise the meeting well, via poster, general calls on rural telephone circuits, word of mouth, and even written invitations.
4. Arrange to have lunch served at the conclusion of the meeting, if this is possible. This tends to create a nice friendly, atmosphere and makes everyone feel as if the evening has been more successful.
5. Last, but not LEAST, have someone meet the train or bus.

If the organizer is arriving this day, and have arrangements made for suitable accommodation if he or she is spending the night in the locality.

Next week I shall go into the details of the organizers work at the first meeting, and the program of a CCYM unit, so until then, so long.

SOCIALIST YOUTH MEETING IN FRANCE

The International Socialist Youth Congress opened on September 30 at Montreux, France. The General Secretary of the French Socialist Party, Guy Mollet, was in attendance and the congress was opened by Matteo Matteotti, president of the provisional executive of the international socialist youth.

After approving the decisions of the provisional Executive on the organization of the work of the Congress, the delegates of the 22 nations represented discussed the question of whether the German delegates should be admitted to the work of the Congress.

A committee made up of representatives of Poland, Austria, France, Finland and Denmark was named to report to the Congress on this question. In the meantime, the German delegates will sit in as observers.

The congress proceeded to the study of bases of the statutes. This discussion will be continued in the course of the following sessions.

"Personal Stuff"

(Continued from page 1)

living consists not alone of things we eat or wear or which surround us in our homes, but also in the pleasing, cared-for beauty of our community. The view from our office windows in Edmonton eastward across the Saskatchewan to the wooded hills beyond, and the exquisite flowered triangle surrounding the Cenotaph at our front door, are a daily delight to us throughout the spring, summer and autumn months. Every park area in our city should be cared for in the same professionally expert way. And if Harry Ainlay does nothing else next year I hope he'll stop them mutilating our boulevard trees. Most of the older ones have already been virtually ruined by senseless "bobbing."

Make them leave the younger ones alone to grow in graceful abandon as nature intends them to!

In my comment last week on the Mayo Clinic I think I failed to explain what in my judgment makes it unique. We have clinics in Canadian cities and in most of the large American centres, and in many of them the men composing them are tops in their specialties. But a clinic containing one of the very best-trained men in each branch of medicine or sur-

gery has few of the advantages of this place. Discharge is determined here by the use, if necessary, of every kind of specialist and of almost unlimited laboratory facilities. But when by that co-operative effort the nature of the disease or disorder is agreed upon, co-operation does not stop. If it is a case for an internist, it becomes the case of a corps of internists whose combined knowledge, experience and skill in treatment is co-operatively directed to the cure of the patient. To see this system at work is a revelation, and it inspires confidence. One may not be sure that they will be successful, but one does know that their pooled effort must have a better chance of success than that of any single individual however well trained or brilliant he may be.

I'll write this stuff at home next week. I'll have to do three weeks' back reading and have someone tell me what's been going on. If they know about Canada down here it's only because some patients come to the Mayo Clinic from there! I haven't seen an item of Canadian news in any of the dailies, except about six lines in the Chicago Sun about the suspension of the farm strike. The papers here are full of the election coming up in November. And politics as conducted in the American press is for the most part pretty lurid stuff. The propaganda of those who want to make a killing in an inflationary condition is winning out. The Office of Price Administration was blamed for the shortage of such things as butter. The ceiling was taken off and immediately there was lots of butter—at 96 cents a pound. And now OPA is blamed because the price is so high! Reaction seems to be getting the upper hand, and it is hard to hear a favorable word for Truman, and the Democrats haven't anyone else. The Roosevelt era is about finished. That's bad, but I'm afraid it's true.

(Our news from here is still cautiously optimistic. Gwen and Mrs. R. are staying here while treatment continues.)

Higher Price Milk

(Continued from page 1)

7. Negotiations are proceeding, and it seems likely that the W.P.T.B. will authorize some increases, though it will be considerably below the dairymen's request. They have asked for an increase of 83 cents, bringing the price to \$3.00 per cwt. for concentrated milk; 69 cents, bringing the price to \$2.88 per cwt. for cheese milk; and 22 cents, bringing the price to 74 cents per pound for butterfat.

Would Up Butter
The price of butter at this rate would cost about 65 cents a pound in grocery stores.

The delegates, headed by Eric Kitchin, secretary of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, argued that the increases sought would barely cover production, permitting no payment to the farmer for his labor or management.

An increase in the ceiling prices, or an increased subsidy to producers, were alternative means suggested to permit the larger return for milk products. "To provide famine-stricken countries with low-priced foodstuffs, an export subsidy would seem to be feasible," the delegation said.

Expose S.C.

(Continued from page 1)

please," I said. The lady was puzzled.
"Who?" she asked.
"Mr. Doyen," I repeated.
"Who is he?" she said.
"Why, the editor of your Farm Forum paper," said I.
Now she was in confusion. Would I wait a minute?
"Hello," a man's voice this time.
"Mr. Doyen?" "No, he isn't in. What can I do for you?"
"I want to speak to Mr. Doyen, please. Where can I get in touch with him?" I asked. Signs of confusion at the other end.

Recovering, he made the suggestion that I leave my phone number. Mr. Doyen would phone when he came in. I explained that I had no phone but was calling from a pay-station. I wanted badly to talk to Mr. Doyen.

Then I had an inspiration. "I want to congratulate him on that last article," I explained. This would be hard on my conscience, but apparently Mr. Doyen was not averse to congratulations. The voice lost its hostile tone. He would tell me where I could get in touch with Mr. Doyen.

Directed to Nichols

"Just phone 22849," he beamed. "Ask for Mr. Nichols. He will put you in touch with Mr. Doyen." 22849. I looked it up in the telephone book. It was a government phone. The Department of Economic Affairs, minister Hon. A. J. Hooke, deputy minister L. D. Byrne, erstwhile Social Credit expert.

22849. I rang the number, asked for Mr. Nichols. Then over the wire came a well-remembered voice.

"Mr. Nichols, you write the Farm Forum in the Canadian Social Creditor under the name Doyen?" I opened.

Consternation. "Who says that?" he wavers.

"Oh, maybe I'm wrong. But the office of the Social Creditor said that if I called you, you would put me in touch with Mr. Doyen. Where can I get in touch with him?"

Mr. Nichols didn't know. No, he didn't know Mr. Doyen's address. No, Mr. Doyen didn't have a telephone. But Mr. Nichols had a suggestion: Write Mr. Doyen, he said, and send the letter to the office of the Social Creditor. They would send it on to my man.

"But Mr. Nichols," I said, exasperated, "they have already told me to get in touch with you to locate Mr. Doyen. Mr. Nichols, you are Doyen, aren't you?" Picture of a man squirming.

"You are asking a direct question," he stammered.

"I am. You write the Farm Forum paper under the name Doyen, don't you?"

But he would not answer that. I pointed out that he was not being accused of a crime. I just wanted to know if Nichols was Doyen.

Tries New Tack

He tried a new tack. "Often writers use false names when they do not wish people to know who is writing . . . Sometimes subject matter is such that it serves best if the writer's identity is not known."

I still wanted to know the identity of the writer Doyen. Was he Nichols, director of "agricultural research" for the provincial government?

"On Occasion"

"Mr. Nichols, do you contribute articles to the Canadian Social Creditor?" Well, yes he did, "on occasion."

"In your writing do you ever use a fictitious name?" Well, yes he did, "on occasion."

"Mr. Nichols, have you ever used the name 'A. Doyen' in your writings?"

"Well, I guess so, on occasions." "Thank you. Goodbye." And phone 22849 was released for further government business.

Is H. E. Nichols, one time secretary of the Alberta Farmers' Union, and now an important man in the government set-up in the province the man who uses the Farm Forum page in the Canadian Social Creditor to snipe at his former colleagues under the name "A. Doyen?"

This reporter feels he is on safe ground in so declaring.

(See page 2 for excerpts from article by "A. Doyen.")

FORD BRAND IS WELL RECEIVED

TORONTO, (CPA).—Campaigning in the Parkdale election is not a slugging match—it's more like a boxing bout, keen but unspectacular. Hundreds of canvassers are earnestly at work searching out voting strength to round up for election day. Although Parkdale is a hoary Tory riding, the followers of Alderman Timmins, the PC candidate, are making few statements and no predictions. As for the Liberal candidate, Col. Hunter, one would hardly know he was in the field. The L.P. has tried every trick to replace Mrs. Morton with a 'unity' candidate, but the adamant attitude of the two Toronto labor councils, and their unserved support for Ford Brand, C.C.F. standard bearer, has baffled them. Greatest support for Mrs. Morton comes from the Tory Globe and Mail, which hopes that she will draw enough votes from the C.C.F. to assist a Tory win.

Ford Brand himself has been making an aggressive fight for election. His campaign speeches have been outstanding and have received very fair press coverage. He has enthused everyone working with him. The C.C.F. campaign in Parkdale will most certainly develop a driving finish under his leadership.

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